

STATINTL

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DATE OF 6-12 July 1953  
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SOURCE Monitored Broadcasts

CPW Report No. 82 - COMMUNIST CHINA

(6 - 12 July, 1953)

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## CLASSIFICATION

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Peking in numeral code (July 11) reported a farewell party in Tihua for Soviet flyers of the anti-locust team, whose leader pointed to the team's achievement as a "victory of Sino-Soviet friendship."

2. (1c) SOVIET TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: Peking in numeral code reported (July 6) the arrival of a Chinese medical delegation in Leningrad and (July 9) the opening of a new Chinese exhibition in Moscow. Peking also reported (July 11) that the Chinese scientific delegation had returned from the USSR with numerous gifts.

Urging units to strengthen training and discipline, Chungking's armed forces broadcast (July 8) cited the Soviet victory at Berlin and stressed preparedness against "our arch enemy, the American imperialists."

Mukden reported (July 6) that the Fushun colliery increased production after the arrival of a Soviet expert and that the Harbin Construction Company had implemented the Soviet system of management. Peking in numeral code reported (July 8) that designers at "Ankang" had studied and adopted Soviet methods and were listening to Soviet experts' lectures and following their advice. Peking also reported (July 8) that Soviet experts at the Harbin Technical Institute were training teachers thoroughly in Russian, research, and teaching, and (July 12) that 1,200 college graduates were working under Soviet experts in "Ankang." A report (July 7) said that Soviet animals were bred with Suiyuan horses to improve the breed. Peking Home Service reported (July 12) that Soviet dome-shaped godowns are being built in Peking.

3. (2a) LABOR AND PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT: Tsitsihar said (July 8) that 900 women are working on Hailun farms, and Peking in numeral code reported (July 11) that women were solving the Northeast summer farm labor shortage. Peking in numeral code reported (July 12) a Ministry of Interior directive calling for better preferential treatment work and more (soldiers' privileges) to mark Army Day.

4. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Peking in numeral code reported (July 8) that the JEN MIN JIH PAO called for better labor discipline and "heavy industry reports" for better planning of responsible plant management.

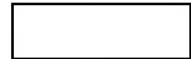
Peking in numeral code reported (July 12) that the Sian Northwest Petroleum Administration had been replaced by offices of the Ministry of Fuel, and (July 8) that Party cadres were leading "labor volunteers" to assist petroleum survey crews in Szechwan.

5. (3a) STRENGTHENING PARTY CONTROL: Hangchow (July 8) reported 128 admissions to the Party "after satisfactory investigation" of the candidate's person and family. Peking in numeral code (July 7) carried Li Chang's report on the revised constitution of the China Democratic Youth League which provides for the exemption from dues for Party members, the organization of League chapters within the People's Liberation Army, and the designation "Pioneers" for the League's children's affiliate. Closing his report, Li severely chastised cadres who considered some assignments "trivial."

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Similarly, Hu Yao-pang's speech, carried on (July 6), praised League membership and noted that 500,000 youths were admitted to the Party during the last four (years). Following the Party line, Hu said that since Chairman Mao had decreed emulation of the USSR, the League must consequently consider the "great Komsomol as a permanent example." Criticizing poor discipline among the membership, the lowering of bars to gain members, control by cliques, and "random struggles against members," Hu echoed Chairman Mao's words in demanding an "elite corps" to furnish an effective "hard core of cadres."

Nanking, Shanghai, Peking in numeral code and Peking Home Service (July 12) gave summaries of the JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial, "The Unity and Consolidation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Serves the Interests of the Working People of the Whole World" which quoted Stalin's words that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is impossible without a Party which is strong by reason of its solidarity and iron discipline." Anti-Soviet estimates of Beria's removal in terms of "a struggle between individuals," "split in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," etc., are dismissed with the notation that the purging of Trotsky, Bukharin, et al from the Soviet Party and the elimination of Chen Tu-hsiu and Chang Kuo-tao from the Chinese Party had actually strengthened the parties. The editorial concluded that "the action of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union against the renegade Beria provides a vital political lesson for the Communist parties of all countries."

Accepting the "lesson," the editorial warned against "unreliable elements" within the Chinese Party, "whatever their position, whatever their special status," and proclaimed that "the existence of independence authority away from the collective Party leadership and unified Party discipline is impermissible." Earlier, (July 10), Peking in numeral code reported that the Peking press had carried excerpts of PRAVDA's article on "The Indestructible Unity of Party, Government, and Soviet people."

6. (3b) CONTROL OF RELIGION: Hangchow reported (July 9) that Catholics in Chiahsing and Wenchow, and (July 8) 17 Catholic leaders, supported the arrest of imperialist Catholic elements. Shanghai reported (July 6) that 2,700 Catholics held a mass meeting to hear families of inmates and workers of St. Mary's Orphanage make accusations. The Shanghai League of Democratic Women demanded the suppression of Catholics "to protect the dictatorship of the proletariat," and Huatung electrical plant workers and others demanded strong action and revenge against imperialist gangsters for killing "tens of millions" of orphans. Shanghai announced (July 7) special broadcasts for July 7, 9, (and 10), consisting of more denunciations, as workers from Shanghai children's (publications) clamored for stern measures. A report (July 8) said that 120,000 people had seen the exhibit of Catholic paraphernalia, and (July 9) 7,000 others had visited the exhibit on Catholic maltreatment of children. Shanghai textile workers expressed righteous indignation while Bishop Ho of Kaifeng Diocese had said approvingly that "it is the duty of all Catholics to ferret out such elements in order to prevent the sabotaging of national construction."

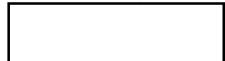
Masses from Siccawei Chu in Shanghai comforted the inmates of St. Mary's (July 11), with people from all circles following suit. Shanghai Moslems also added their voice to "purge imperialist elements" and "mete out stern punishment" in order to "assure the freedom of religion."

7. (3) ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES: Reporting Li Chu-chen's speech to the Tientsin Federation of Industry and Trade, Peking in numeral code said (July 9) that "in fear of meeting the workers," the management of the Luanlung Tsengchi mill had stopped production. Complaining that "poor quality and high costs" had become the dual plagues of private enterprises, Li blamed poor production on the bad discipline of the workers.

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Peking reported (July 10) that the "Kuo Tao-yun" automatic telephone system had been adopted to "eliminate wrong numbers and crossed lines" which had "leaked State secrets" and, (July 12) that "due to production efficiency" wages were increased 4.7 percent at the Sino-Soviet shipbuilding yards.

8. (3e) AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES: Tsinan reported (July 6) that cadres in Wenteng Hsien were told to overcome their laxity and combat floods and other calamities. A report (July 7) said that Comrade Lin Hsia told the Shantung Party Sub-bureau that rural cadres were "convinced of their errors" and are promoting the drive against bureaucracy, authoritarianism, and poor discipline. Another report (July 9) said that after such a drive, Linchu Hsien cadres changed their uncooperative attitude toward mutual aid teams.

Peking in numeral code reported (July 9) that cadres in Hunan began "squaring accounts" with peasants who had suffered losses from a premature distribution of their property among mutual aid teams, a situation which had seriously affected their farm production. A (July 8) report said that State trading firms in rural areas were revising their sales quotas upwards to meet the demand of the masses whose purchasing power had been increased by bumper harvests and national construction expenditures. Meanwhile, the expanding grain procurement program has forced the Food Administration to build new storage facilities. Nanking reported (July 6) that the Kiangsu Food Bureau bought double the quantity of grain which originally had been planned for storage.

9. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking in numeral code reported (July 7) that the Lama Clinic at Pailingmiao in Suiyuan had treated 500 Mongolian nomads and (July 11) that Kansu had established a school for Hui girls, while another report (July 12) stated that Kweisui had organized a Mongolian Language School for Inner Mongolia cadres.

Peking in numeral code reported (July 7) that the Tibetan Military District Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army is sending delegations to visit minority centers and (July 8) that Chang Chih-chung will head a delegation to inspect the Tibetan areas in Kansu, Ninghsia, and Tsinghai.

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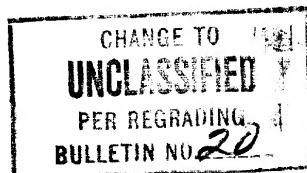
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## SUMMARY

Sovietization of China is further revealed by the growing number of "experts" in such key training centers as the "Harbin Technical Institute," "Ankang," and the "Fushun Colliery." The new Chinese Numeral Code includes the Cyrillic alphabet, and the China Democratic Youth League has re-named its children's affiliate "Pioneers," like the children's affiliate of the Soviet Komsomol.

The Beria ouster causes the PEOPLE'S DAILY to recall the case of Chen Tu-hsiu, who was removed as Chinese Party leader by the Hankow Conference of 1927 upon orders of the Comintern, and that of Chang Kuo-tao, who was accused by Mao of being a Kuomintang agent. However, the editorial studiously fails to draw parallels between the Beria case and past Chinese intra-Party struggles, such as the vehement criticism voiced against Li Li-san in 1930 and the "Cheng Feng Movement" in 1942. On the other hand, the article dwells at length on the implications of Beria's "crimes" and, discussing the case in the framework of Soviet Party history, asserts that the elimination of other "deviationists," such as Trotsky, Bukharin, and Zinoviev, strengthened rather than weakened the Party. The same result, continues the paper, may be expected today. The action of the CPSU Central Committee, the editorial concludes, is a "vital political lesson for the Communist Parties of all countries," above all because an element of opposition and disunity was removed from a sphere where factionalism is impermissible and constitutes, in effect, treason.

Peking's outspoken approach to Beria's real crime--i.e., the threat he represented to unified control of the Party--suggests that there may be some concern about factionalism in the highest levels of the Chinese Communist Party.

Persecution of Catholics in the Shanghai area continues, with more rallies against Catholic institutions. Shanghai first publicized arrests of Catholics late in May and has continued the drive through June and up to the present. The accusations of espionage and inhumanity are apparently intended to justify the regime's eventual seizure of Church property, and at the same time serve to provide a scapegoat for disaffected groups.

The dispatch of Chang Chi-chung to Tibet to make propaganda for the new regime on the basis of his own popularity rather than on the merits of Mao's minority policy suggests unallayed discontent in Tibetan centers, which apparently maintain their principal loyalty to Lhasa.

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